

THE STAR FOR THE SUMMER.

The Daily Star will be mailed to persons who may be absent from the city during the summer at the rate of fifty cents per month.

THERE is no improvement in the English labor difficulties.

IF the Tribune belongs to Jay Gould it is sometimes guilty of disrespect to its master.

FORRESTER, the Joliet prisoner, is again trying to secure a pardon on the faith of his knowledge of the Nathan murder.

THE newspapers are all exclaiming "too thin" because Miss Susan B. Anthony has issued cards of invitation to a party on her "fiftieth" birthday.

THIS has not been the very best kind of a summer for camp meetings, but Old Probs seems inclined to favor us with better weather, and a number of those that would have closed yesterday will hold over another week.

SECRETARY BRISTOW should remember that private parties who visit the Chicago Custom-house from other cities and examine the stone and foundations for the purpose of making reports to him are not likely to be entirely disinterested.

CITY politicians should understand just at this stage of the game that the best men nominated will get the votes of the business community of Hamilton county without regard to the ticket they are on. People who have great interests at stake can not afford to risk them in the hands of political dead beats for the mere name of a victory of the Democratic or Republican party. The convention that presents the ticket that appeals strongest for the support of the intelligent working men and the merchants and manufacturers of the city, for the interests of these are identical, will be pretty sure of success. Now is the time to remember that the bumper element is not all powerful, and that there is something for politicians to do besides attempting to conciliate voters that compose this class.

THE Philadelphia Record, very reliable authority on any subject, has had the Keely motor matter fully examined, and has come to the conclusion that the so-called Keely motor is an utter delusion; that it is no new motor at all; that it is the application of the familiar forces of air and water to mechanism in accordance with familiar laws; that Mr. Keely's contrivance is an uncommercial device for doing what is habitually done by many machines in a better way. Reporters who were sent to the lawyer's office that is the headquarters of the Keely company were not permitted to see the machine itself, but were shown the subscription book, in which large sums were pledged for the development of the invention. Mr. Keely, it appears, commenced his experiments in this line as early as the year 1871, and while the records of the Patent office show no less than thirty-four documents transferring interests in various inventions styled "Globe motor," "Hydro-pneumatic pulsating vacuum engine," "Disintegrating multiplier and generator," "Automatic water lift," and other high-sounding names, there has not been a patent issued for a single one of them. Mr. Keely, in a recent letter describing his invention, says: "I have produced, in an appreciable period of time, by a simple manipulation of the machine, a vaporic substance at one expulsion, of a volume of ten gallons, having an elastic energy of ten thousand pounds to the square inch. This I solemnly assert, and am ready to verify by my oath." In reply to this the Record says: "To our best judgment there is no 'vaporic substance,' properly so-called, in the Keely motor. We believe that the force generated in it is simply that of compressed air—and further, that this air is compressed by the hydrant pressure, which, as is well known, when exerted continuously with proper machinery to utilize it, is very powerful. As for any 'vaporic substance,' other than compressed air, we see no evidence of its existence. We have yet to hear of any public experiment tried with the motor in which this hydrant pressure was not relied upon. The actuating force of the Keely motor, in a word, seems to be in the city water-works. This is of course a source of great power; but it is hardly entitled to be styled a 'new motor,' while as for the idle talk of 'running a train of cars from Philadelphia to New York on a handful of water,' that is all a sort of 'vaporic' talk about as useful, apparently, as the 'vaporic substance' in the Keely motor."

THE heavy rains and the consequent overflow, added to the filthy condition of the streets and the effects of the heavy growth of vegetation, call loudly for special efforts on the part of the authorities in caring for the health of the people of the city. For two months there has been scarcely a day in which we have not had more or less rain, and the consequence is that not only is the ground thoroughly wet, but all the filth which naturally gathers in a large city is soaked and decaying, and giving off its poisonous exhalations wherever it is to be found. The weather has been such that the street-cleaning force was much of the time rendered useless, and the consequence is that, aside from the thorough washing the city received in the heavy rains, the filth has accumulated to an alarming extent. In too many places the gutters are loaded with mud and wash of the streets

and alleys, and all sorts of decaying matter. The effects of a few days of sun upon these will be to generate unwholesome and poisonous exhalations, which will endanger the lives of the citizens if the cause is not removed. The alleys and back streets are in many cases filled with decaying matter of all descriptions, and generate disease very rapidly. The river, which is seldom if ever as high at this dangerous time in the year, will, when it recedes, leave quantities of mud and filth which will, under the rays of an August sun, breed pestilence in its most dangerous form. The decaying matter which will be deposited by it as it recedes will not be inconsiderable, and the filth and mud, the washings of the whole country above, will be a hotbed for the rapid generation of disease. The only means of avoiding the danger to which the lives of our citizens are exposed, is a removal, so far as possible, of the cause. The street-cleaning department is, like all other departments of the City Government, somewhat embarrassed for want of funds, but in this emergency no pains or expense should be spared. A thorough system of cleaning and disinfecting should be at once inaugurated, and every street and alley and gutter in the city and the whole river bank should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected plentifully used. Should this be done and the system rigidly carried out no danger need be apprehended from epidemics. Without it, however, the experience of past years and general knowledge of the effects of the present condition of affairs, is sufficient to awaken fears of serious results. Much, however, may be done by the residents of the city for their own safety by the use of disinfectants and deodorizing agents in and about buildings and yards and even in the alleys and gutters adjoining and a thorough cleaning of premises and adjoining localities. The report of Surgeon McClelland, who was appointed by Congress in 1873 to examine into the cause of the epidemic of two years since, especially urges great cleanliness of person and premises during seasons such as the one about to ensue, in order to prevent diseases of this nature. The violence of an epidemic, he says, is largely influenced by sanitary conditions, and all possible means should be taken advantage of to render this the best that can be. Let the authorities and citizens act promptly then in avoiding this threatened danger, and the result will be the saving of many valuable lives.

The Revivalists Needed in Washington.

We observe that an invitation has been extended to Messrs. Moody and Sankey by some of our citizens in Washington to visit the National Capital as "revivalists," and hold a series of meetings. We know of no city where the labors of Christian missionaries would be more useful than in Washington. Let this "revival" movement begin with the opening of Congress. It is a new Congress, composed of honest, ingenious and fresh statesmen, who will visit Washington probably for the first time, subject to all the temptations of that attractive city.

They will be confronted with Indian rings and Treasury rings, with Sam Ward's dinners and the gambler's far bank, with the overwhelming hospitality of Shepherd and the Apollonian feasts of Robeson. It does not require a violent stretch of the imagination to see what the fate of a couple of hundred innocent Congressmen, fresh from the rural districts, tumbled into a gaudy capital, away from home firesides and social restraint and religious teaching, and left at the mercy of the twenty odd rings whose members swarm around the Capitol.

Moody and Sankey can be induced to visit Washington they may have a saving influence upon these members. The hosts of the devil and the soldiers of the Church will have a fair stand-up open fight, without quarter and without interference.—N. Y. Herald.

Christian Wedding of Chinese.

The San Francisco Bulletin of July 27th has the following account of an interesting ceremony in that city: "An assemblage of American and Chinese friends gathered at the Presbyterian Mission last evening to witness the nuptials of Wong Peng and Miss Chow Cowk, a pious couple, converted under the ministrations of the officiating clergyman, Rev. J. M. Condit. The services were of the usual impressive character of the Presbyterian Church, and the bride was given away with the customary formality. At the conclusion of the ceremony the spectators were offered refreshment, in the shape of strong black tea, and, after receiving unlimited congratulations and advice, the couple were escorted to their room on Stockton street. This is the third marriage which has taken place at the mission. The home for Chinese women connected with the mission has been open less than a year, but it has done good work in reclaiming the class for which it is designed, under the efficient management of Mrs. S. M. Cummings. There are thirteen inmates at present."

The Black Hills.

We publish this morning two important dispatches from our reporter with the Black Hills Exploring Expedition. One dispatch confirms previous reports of recent gold discoveries on Spring, Rapid and Box Elder creeks, and the other contains an official order issued by General Crook, commanding the department, requiring all miners and other unauthorized persons to leave the Black Hills and the Big Horn and Powder river country on or before the 15th day of August, under penalty of forcible ejection in case of refusal. A new permanent camp has been formed twenty-two miles north-east of Camp Harvey, and for this point General Crook issued his order, which was received by the miners here and several meetings and have agreed to the inevitable. They will leave the hills and abandon their claims until such time as work can be lawfully resumed. No trouble is anticipated, and it is thought that by the day named the hills will be deserted by all except the troops, the members of Professor Jenney's expedition, and the Indians. General Crook suggests in his order that the miners before leaving take such precautions as they may be able to identify and hold title to their claims in case the hills are opened to settlement.—Chicago Tribune.

Hon. J. Sella Martin on the Friends of the Union.

Hon. J. Sella Martin delivered an address before the colored men of this city last evening at Union Chapel. It was a very interesting and able discourse, being delivered with all of Mr. Martin's eloquence, intermingled with a certain vein of humor so peculiar to that gentleman.

The Friends of the Union Mr. Martin classed under three heads—the friends of the Union across the water, the colored man's friends in the North, and the friends of the colored man in the South. Discouraging upon the first head he described his visit to England, under a commission from Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, giving incidents of his interviews with the Duke of Argyll, Earl of Carlisle, John Bright, Richard Cobden, and other able statesmen, and the friends of the colored race.

In speaking of the South Mr. Martin naturally drifted into the Louisiana question and said: "It is often said that the Republican party North is tired of the Louisiana question. If this be so, there is no hope for the Republican party anywhere—North or South."

"The Louisiana question is to be tried of reconstruction and of all the beneficent measures involved in it. 'What is the Louisiana question?' It is a natural outgrowth of Republican ascendancy in the South. There is but one essential element in it, and that is the vindication of the negro's right to vote. 'The Kellogg usurpation,' the 'bayonet government,' 'Boss Packard's satrap,' are all no more nor less than the malignant phases of Confederate chicanery under defeat, or the empty repetitions of their jackals, the so-called independent press, in search of prey for their masters."

"Governor Warmoth used the registration, constabulary, and election laws, to cheat 10,000 colored men who voted the Republican ticket out of the opportunity of casting their ballot. 'This he did in the interest of a party notoriously hostile to the Union. When the fact became known, a Union States' agent virtually declared the action of Warmoth a fraud by invoking one of the reconstruction measures to defeat it, and when the President of the United States was called upon to interfere he did so under a Constitutional provision, which prevented these ten thousand negroes from being killed, as well as disfranchised."

"It seems to have been the most natural, as it was the first and grandest assertion of national authority ever made by the head of the nation since reconstruction. 'What hope is there of continued freedom in the republic if those most interested in its maintenance can be cheated of the ballot by which it is preserved through the subterfuge of State rights? 'Has the nation no rights? Can it not protect its citizens? The citizen's first and highest allegiance is due to the nation, and shall not the nation make it its first and highest duty to promote and defend the patriotism which it exacts of these ten thousand negroes denied to vote and the Republicans protect their not vote and the conservatives said they should not, and Uncle Sam said they should, and by the maintenance of the Kellogg Government they did vote it. That is the Louisiana question in a nutshell."

"And what has been the result? Why, the South has found out we have a nation. A nation so strong that no one can shake its power. A nation that is so jealous that nothing is too small for its vigilance and its care. 'Gov. Kellogg has not only made a good Governor for the State at large; he has also made a good Governor for the negroes. He has recognized their rights, and what is as good as all this, he has brought about a better feeling between the races than exists anywhere in the South. 'Governor Kellogg deserves the more credit for this, inasmuch as the Confederates intended to make Louisiana the initial point of onslaught against the heroes of the South, and he has caused their failure. The White Leagues were born in Louisiana, and had they met a less feeble ally than Governor Kellogg, had he, with judiciousness and courage seen to it that the colored people found less of a friend in him, and less of a foe in the White Leagues, the negro would have politically gone under, and Mississippi would soon have followed the calamitous example of Louisiana."

The concluding portion of the speech was given to the Ohio campaign, and the duty of the colored man at the coming election. The money question is touched upon lightly, saying the main question was, Who are the friends of the Union? and that this could easily be determined by the past record of the two parties. The duty of the colored man was clear, and no man could be the friend of the Union who did not do his duty now.

Court Cuttings.

The will of Casper Stalger was admitted to probate. Odella Stalger was appointed executrix.

The will of Adolph Schoenbein was admitted to probate. Mirna Schoenbein was appointed executrix. Estate, \$9,500.

The following cases were entered yesterday in the Superior Court: Calvin Babler vs. The Germania American Insurance Company of New York et al.

The Telegraph Building Association of Cincinnati vs. Fred. Miller et al.

C. W. Jaynes vs. Joseph G. Gibbons et al.

Samuel H. Taft & Sons vs. Casper Weisner.

The following were entered in the Common Pleas: Ann E. Asbury vs. Augustine A. Mullett.

Allen W. Gazley vs. Geo. Hinman.

William Goodman et al. vs. Catherine Bekings et al.

In the case of Aylmore against Aylmore mentioned yesterday, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for \$100.

Benjamin Buckley submitted a suit before Judge Force against the Smith Bridge Company to recover \$5,000 damages for injuries incurred by falling through an opening in a bridge at Little Miami river, last October, 1872. The plaintiff claims that the bridge company, at the time, had a contract to construct the superstructure, and Mr. Bogenschetz had the masonry work. He claims that by their negligence the bridge was left in an unsafe condition.

The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

French Inundations.

The Swiss, with characteristic generosity, are making every effort to relieve the unfortunate sufferers from the late terrible inundations in France. They are moved to these charitable efforts by the memory of many acts of humanity and kindness done by France to the countrymen of Tell when suffering from similar disasters. An appeal, which we publish elsewhere, has been issued by the Swiss Consul General to his countrymen resident in the United States.—New York Herald.

RELIGIOUS.

The Sabbath-school work in England is much revived. It could not be otherwise when the churches are awakened as at present.

We yearn for our heavenly home, for the peace that is promised us. We would fly to the mountain tops, but we find the way up is by little, slow, tolling steps, one after another.

The nominal professions of religion, with which many people content themselves, are of little use to them, and of little else than to disgrace Christianity by their practice.—Miller.

The smallest dew-droplet on the meadow at night has a star sleeping in its bosom, and the most insignificant passage of Scripture has in it a shining truth.—T. De Witt Talmage.

Rev. George F. Sigmond, the translator of the Protestant Episcopal Prayer Book into German was ordained on Sunday last to the priesthood in Buffalo, by Right Rev. Bishop Cox, of Western New York.

Rhode Island has about 2,000 more scholars in her Sabbath schools than she had a year ago. Are the teachers wiser, or have the teachers solved the question? How shall we retain the old scholars?

Bishop Goss, of Georgia, wanting \$20,000 to finish the Catholic Cathedral in Savannah, the money was at once furnished by the members of his congregation, and he could have had as much more if he had asked for it.

The colored Baptists of Georgia intend to found a Normal and Theological Seminary in Atlanta. They have adopted the Centennial plan of dollar subscriptions from their own people in order to secure the necessary amount.

"Jesus therefore being wearied thus on the way." He was an infinite being yet he wearied. He thirsted, toiled, and hungered, though himself the bread and water of life. He was wounded for our transgressions. He was bruised for our iniquities.

Some one very sensibly says that the idea of calling the Sabbath-school an auxiliary of the Church is very like calling the children auxiliary to the family. It should be a part and parcel of the Church as much as the children are an inseparable part of the family.

The ex-priest Gerdmann delivered his promised lecture on "Ten Years in the Priesthood," in Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, in the presence of fully two thousand people. Notwithstanding the whistling and the shouting of the authorities, everything passed off quietly.

Rev. Thomas M. Strong, D. D., of New York, is the father of six sons, all of whom entered the ministry. His brother, Pascal N. Strong, was a clergyman while two of his wife's brothers and one nephew also became ministers of the Gospel. Three of his wife's nieces married clergymen, and another nephew is studying for the church.

The congregation of the First Reformed Episcopal Church, at Louisville, Ky., Cummins, pastor, having raised an eligible lot on Bolton street, between Lantale and Townsend streets, the chapel will be begun about the first of August. The building will be of blue limestone, with white limestone trimmings, and will cost about \$7,000.

John Howard, the philanthropist, never neglected the duty of family prayer, though there were but one, and that one a servant, to join him, always saying that where he had a servant, he should have an altar. Wherever he went when the time came, the duty was attended to. The presence of no one was allowed to interfere with it; and every call of business must wait outside the locked door until it was ended.

Dr. Allen, of Philadelphia, was preaching one day in Tennessee to the freedmen, and a colored brother came forward to him after the sermon and said: "I like to hear you preach, for I understand your preaching." "I am very glad of it," replied the Doctor. "But I understand every word you say." "I hope so; I try to make myself understood." "Again the old African came to the charge. 'Yes,' he said, 'I understand you just as well as if it was a nigger.' Dr. Allen acknowledged the compliment.

Rev. A. N. Somerville, of the Free Church of Scotland, who spent the last winter as an evangelist in India, has made his report to the Anglo-Indian Christian Union, London. He spent 182 days in India, traveled 5,790 miles, addressed 354 meetings, and returned home in better health than when he set out. His mission was chiefly to Europeans, scattered throughout India. In Calcutta, Agra, Lahore, Bombay and Madras he succeeded in forming Y. M. C. A. These he left actively engaged in Christian work.

Simultaneous with the banishment of the Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity from Germany, the Protestant sisterhoods are diminishing, and consequently the poor and sick are suffering for their ministrations and nursing in hospitals. According to the last report of the Mother House of the Deaconesses at Kaiserswerth, "money is plentiful, the houses are ready, the need is great, but, alas, the deaconesses are wanting. Up to the end of 1870, the number of our sisters were always on the increase; but from that time, both with us and with other houses, they began to fall off. Formerly eighty or more probationers came every year into the Mother House, but now only forty-six, and already some of them have withdrawn on various grounds."

Gold and Silver.

The price of gold seems to be settling to the average of about 113, but as the export movement of other products is already as large as can reasonably be expected, it would seem that the influence of the export of other products in depressing the price of gold was about spent, and that the tendency hereafter would, at least, not be downward. But 113 for gold is too high to afford any chance of even a temporary success of the silver resumption scheme, and it is for this reason perhaps that we hear nothing more of it just at present.

The decline of the value of silver in London was stated last month to have been 55 pence in the pound from the old usual prices of silver. 'This would be a decline of about 25 per cent. in its value, and yet we see that the prices of silver coin in New York have declined only about 6 or 7 per cent. in the last year. Thus Mexican dollars, which a year ago were saleable at from \$1 to \$1.01 in gold, are now quoted at 94 to 95 cents in gold.

It is true these quotations do not show the true value of Mexican dollars in either case, but it will be seen that as Mexican dollars are saleable at 94 cents in gold, and American trade dollars at about 95, there would be no prospect of their circulating in this country unless gold were down to 105.

American half dollars are really worth only about 94 per cent. of the American trade silver dollar, and consequently should be at par with greenbacks when gold is at 111. But the market quotations for these in New York are also 94 to 95 cents, both for buying and selling in New York, and as it is apparent that there must be a profit in the purchase of them even at these prices, the prospect of having them in circulation at par with greenbacks is not very promising.—Inter-Ocean.

The Reopening of the Tilton-Beecher Case.

Opinion of Counsel and others on the subject.

Ex-Judge Morris, Attorney for the Record in the case, stated to a Herald reporter in answer to the numerous questions addressed to him, that, although notice of trial had been served upon the attorneys of the defendant, Rev. H. W. Beecher, yet there appeared to be a mistaken notion abroad in regard to this, for it was generally looked upon as a "new" trial, while in fact it was no such thing, but simply a trial of the original issue, the first proceedings having resulted in a disagreement of the jury, which made the case stand as if it were before the Court.

He states that he wished to correct that erroneous opinion, and to have it understood that there could be no new trial or retrial until a jury had rendered a verdict either for one side or the other. "At present the case stands," said Judge Morris, "simply as though it had never been argued before a jury, and the papers we have served on Messrs. Sherman and Beecher as the legal representatives of Mr. Beecher, were simply the ordinary notices given in any cause of action that was placed on the calendar."

"There is some testimony of the great importance, which we shall introduce in the trial which was not brought to the notice of the jury in the late proceedings, and which will materially alter the complexion of the whole affair. With regard to the counsel who will be engaged in the case, I can not tell whether they will be the same as on the last occasion, but I shall be able to say more about that in a few days. At the present moment I am disinclined to enter into any further particulars."

As Mr. Sherman is in Europe a Herald reporter interviewed his partner, Mr. Joan W. Sterling, at his residence in this city, No. 45 West Thirty-fifth street, Mr. Sterling said:

"I don't know that I can give you much information. Mr. Tilton's counsel have simply pursued the ordinary course prescribed by the law, which requires they give two weeks' notice before the beginning of the next term, the first Monday of September."

"Do you think the case will be tried this year?"

"I think it is very anxious to have it tried this year, but the satisfaction of having it tried, have in more than could have been said in case the defendant were equally anxious for a speedy trial."

"Will the defense have a better chance of obtaining a verdict for Mr. Beecher than it had at the first trial?"

"I think so," Mr. Sterling replied very quietly: "I think there has been a change of popular sentiment in favor of Mr. Beecher which will help us materially."

"Do you anticipate such a verdict?"

"Oh, it is hard to say what a jury will do. It is always difficult to make twelve men agree in a case so complicated as this. I hope so—I think so, but yet justly are very uncertain."

"Messrs. Evans, Tracy and Porter will remain Mr. Beecher's counsel, will they not?"

"I presume so, although I am in no position to speak with authority on this subject."

General Tracy was found at his residence, on Montague street, and had not yet heard of the matter, when the reporter informed him of the object of his visit.

Reporter—What course do you think the counsel for the defense will take? Will the case be contested as before?"

General Tracy (emphatically)—Of course, you may take that for granted. Undoubtedly, the defense will adopt the same tactics as at the beginning of the trial. What arrangements will be made with reference to the employment of counsel I am unable to say. Mr. Sherman is in Europe, as you know, and I can not tell where Messrs. Evans and Porter are to be engaged in the contest again.

On calling at the residence of Mr. Theodore Tilton at Livingston street, Brooklyn, the reporter was told by the lady who opened the door that Mr. Tilton was in the house, but declined receiving the visits of any reporters. He then visited an acquaintance of Mr. Tilton's in Brooklyn, who had espoused his cause very warmly, to learn his views concerning the new development. The gentleman, in reply to answering any questions that his name should not be mentioned, and in answer to inquiries, said:

"I am hardly in a position to give you any definite information on that point; but I suppose that Mr. Tilton and his lawyers are angered by the overtures of the part of Mr. Beecher's friends in the showering of congratulations upon the Plymouth preacher to send abroad the idea that the defendant, by a disagreement of the jury, had won a substantial victory."

I have heard that the question of damages at the beginning of the new trial will be waived, the result of which will be that all testimony as to character will be ruled out. In the great trial the question as to character was merely introduced as in mitigation of damages. It is thought, therefore, by those well informed, that no more than three weeks at the outside will be occupied in the new proceedings."

General Tracy was also interviewed at Saratoga, and said in substance as follows: "I am not retained in the case at present that I know of. Mr. Morris is the attorney of record, and he has absolute discretion in the case. After the past trial all of us who were retained lost our commissions by the expiration of our task. Mr. Beecher has retained us but to meet the issue with counsel. Nor, indeed, had Tilton. He either had to ask Beecher's attorneys not to call the case or to ask in open court that the case be dismissed, both of which would have been a confession of inferiority, and in the latter would involve the payment of costs, or he had to serve notice and bring up the case again."

"I think Judge Nelson will not try the case this time but will decline on the score of ill health."

"If Mr. Tilton had not called this case the Congregational Church means to have acted upon it—at least I infer so from conversations I have held on the subject with leading Congregationalists. There is general dissatisfaction in that denomination with Mr. Beecher's inability to prove his innocence while still standing for the church."—New York Herald.

The Chilian Exposition.

The Semi-Centennial Exposition of Chili will open at Santiago, the capital of that country, on September 16. The Chilian Government has with unusual liberality made large and special appropriations for the Exposition, with a view to making its international character a decided success. A large public park upon the outskirts of Santiago has been selected as the place of holding the Exposition. Extensive and expensive buildings have already been erected, and numerous railroad tracks have been constructed to and from the grounds at Government expense.

Special inducements have been held out to foreign exhibitors in the way of accommodations and free transportation; and it is a noteworthy fact that there are a greater number of exhibitors from the United States than of any other nationality. It is also said that upon the close of the Chilian Exposition a

majority of the European and South American exhibitors will forward their goods to the country to be exhibited at the Centennial at Philadelphia next year. A reporter of the Herald called yesterday upon Dr. Stephen A. Rogers, Consul at Agent of Chili and President of the New York Commission for the Exposition, and was told that the number of Americans who have sent samples of their manufactured articles to the Exposition was far beyond the expectation of even the most sanguine believers in the stability of the Republic of Chili. The shipments from New York by steamer via Panama to date number 100 from different producers. This does not include a large number of shipments by way of Cape Horn, both from New York and Boston. From Boston there have also been sent via Panama a large number of the lines of products of the New England manufacturing, which aggregate about 600 tons.

The exact number of exhibitors from the United States may be estimated at over one thousand. From San Francisco, representing the West, there are, or are under application for space were received, and over seventy-five persons had forwarded their articles previous to August 15.

In addition to the number of exhibitors and their agents who will be present at the Exposition there are a considerable number of persons who are going out with their families in order to avail themselves of the special reduced rates while enjoying the sea voyage and visiting the different South American countries along the South American coast. The Chilian Exposition is likely to be of much more permanent importance to the United States than any European Exposition where Americans have figured conspicuously, as it will tend to promote American trade throughout South America in competition with the various countries of Europe.—New York Herald.

In 1820 a resident of Montevideo, then eighteen years old, found a turtle in the meadow, and out upon its shell his initials and the year. For fifty-five years it has mowed the same meadow and has usually seen the same turtle, which now bears the dates of 1820, 1842, 1861 and 1875.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN.

Depot, Fifth and Broadway. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Depot, City Hall. Time, 7 minutes fast.

New York Ex. daily. 8:30 A.M. 8:30 P.M. 7:30 P.M.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE.

Depot, Front and Kilgour. Time, 4 minutes slow.

Louisville Ex. daily. 5:55 A.M. 6:00 P.M. 10:20 A.M.

Louisville (ex Sun). 5:50 P.M. 11:10 P.M. 7:40 P.M.

Louisville (daily). 7:00 P.M. 11:20 P.M.

Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Partly (ex Sun). 8:30 A.M. 8:30 P.M. 6:00 P.M.

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